THE
North-Carolina Standard.
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates*, for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

* * Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.

Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.

Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.

The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.

Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.

Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. H. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.

The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.

Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.

DIRECTORS.

On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.

William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.*, 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.*, 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.*, 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.*, 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.*, 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.*, 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.*, 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.*, 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame. K.N.*, 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.*, 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.*, 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.*, 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.*, 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.*, 19. *Jonas A. Hugheton,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.*, 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.*, 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Elbwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.*, 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.*, 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.*, 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.*, 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.*, 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Ellis, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Brudshaw, K. N.*, 19. *John Cresde, K. N.,*
Y(ht, K. N.,
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.*, 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.*, 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.*, 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S. Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howeli Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.*, 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Philemon Blues,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.*, 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.,*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.*, 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.*, 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.*, 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10 Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.*, 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.*, 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.*, 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.*, 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.*, 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.*, 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans."
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856. No. 64

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation. I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.
W. W. WOODEL.
April 23, 1856. 46—.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851:)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.

MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.

FURNISHING GOODS,

consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders. Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of

SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,

which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as
Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.
We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.
H. MAHLER & CO.
May 16, 1855. 51—swtf.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLsboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.
A. J. LEACH.
Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

Book Binding.
JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."
Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.
Books sent to them from any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address
JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.
April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at
PESCUD & GATLING'S.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—The general meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at their Banking House, in this City on the first Monday in July next.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, June 4, 1856. 57—sw1m1.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest af the rate of 8 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.

BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Jan. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. LEWIS, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. PEYTON KING, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.

THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my uplan l, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTton and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.
Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.
K. A. BIZZELL.
April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

ENGINEERING.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for TEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ren , Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, W McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jas. Owen; Joshua Tavloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wilmington; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

Rocky Mount Mills for Sale.

TO CAPITALISTS, OR TO ENTERPRISING BUSINESS men, with a limited capital, the rarest opportunity for a fine purchase is now offered.
This property lies on both sides of Tar River in the counties of Nash and Edgecombe, one mile from Rocky Mount Depot on the W. and W. R. R., and embraces the whole water power of the river at this point. The power is made available by a solid dam of granite, laid in Hydraulic Cement, and completed within the last twelve months at an expense of near ten thousand dollars. It is probably the best dam in North Carolina.
The other improvements consist of, 1st. The Cotton Factory—a most

KNOW-NOTHINGISM UNVEILED.

CONSTITUTION OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL, OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA.

ARTICLE FIRST.

This Organization shall be known by the name and title of THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA, and its jurisdiction and power shall extend to all the States, Districts and Territories of the United States of North America.

ARTICLE SECOND.

The object of this organization shall be to protect every American citizen in the legal and proper exercise of all his civil and religious rights and privileges; to resist the insidious policy of the Church of Rome, and all other foreign influence against our republican institutions, in all lawful ways; to place in all offices of honor, trust, or profit, in the gift of the people, or by appointment, none but native born Protestant citizens; and to protect, preserve, and uphold the Union of these States and the Constitution of the same.

ARTICLE THIRD.

SEC 1—A person to become a member of any Subordinate Council must be twenty-one years of age; he must believe in the existence of a Supreme Being as the Creator and Preserver of the Universe. He must be a native-born citizen; a Protestant, either born of Protestant parents, or reared under Protestant influence; and not united in marriage with a Roman Catholic; *provided, nevertheless*, that in this last respect, the State, District, or Territorial Councils shall be authorized to so construct their respective Constitutions as shall best promote the interests of the American cause in their several jurisdictions; and *provided, moreover*, that no member who may have a Roman Catholic wife shall be eligible to office in this Order; and *provided, further*, should any State, District, or Territorial Council prefer the words "Roman Catholic" as a disqualification to membership, in place of "Protestant" as a qualification, they may so consider this Constitution and govern their action accordingly.

SEC 2—There shall be an interval of three weeks between the conferring of the First and Second Degrees; and of three months between the conferring of the Second and Third Degrees—*provided*, that this restriction shall not apply to those who may have received the Second Degree previous to the first day of December next; and *provided, further*, that the Presidents of the State, District, and Territorial Councils may grant dispensations for initiating in all Degrees, officers of new Councils.

SEC 3—The National Council shall hold its Annual meetings on the first Tuesday in the month of June, at such place as may be designated by the National Council at the previous Annual meeting, and it may adjourn from time to time. Special meetings may be called by the President on the written request of five delegations representing five State Councils; *provided*, that sixty days' notice shall be given to the State Councils previous to said meeting.

SEC 4—The National Council shall be composed of seven delegates from each State, to be chosen by State Councils; and each District or Territory where a District or Territorial Council shall exist, shall be entitled to send two delegates, to be chosen from said Council—*provided*, that in the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States, each State shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes as they shall have members in both Houses of Congress. In all sessions of the National Council, thirty-two delegates, representing thirteen States, Territories, or Districts, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC 5—The National Council shall be vested with the following powers and privileges:

It shall be the head of the Organization for the United States of North America, and shall fix and establish all signs, grips, passwords, and such other secret work, as may seem to it necessary.

It shall have the power to decide all matters appertaining to National Politics.

It shall have the power to exact from the State Councils, quarterly or annual statements as to the number of members under their jurisdictions, and in relation to all other matters necessary for its information.

It shall have the power to form State, Territorial or District Councils, and to grant dispensations for the formation of such bodies, when five Subordinate Councils shall have been put in operation in any State, Territory, or District, and application made.

It shall have the power to determine upon a mode of punishment in case of any dereliction of duty on the part of its members or officers.

It shall have power to adopt cabalistic characters for the purpose of writing or telegraphing. Said characters to be communicated to the Presidents of the State Councils, and by them to the Presidents of the Subordinate Councils.

It shall have the power to adopt any and every measure it may deem necessary to secure the success of the Organization: *provided*, that nothing shall be done by the said National Council in violation of the Constitution; and *provided, further*, that in all political matters, its members may be instructed by the State Councils, and if so instructed, shall carry out such instructions of the State Councils which they represent until overruled by a majority of the National Council.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

The President shall always preside over the National Council when present, and in his absence the Vice President shall preside, and in the absence of both, the National Council shall appoint a President *pro tempore*; and the presiding officers may at all times call a member to the Chair, but such appointment shall not extend beyond one sitting of the National Council.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

SEC 1—The officers of the National Council shall be a President, Vice President, Chaplain, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and two Sentinels; with such other officers as the National Council may see fit to appoint from time to time; and the Secretaries and Sentinels may receive such compensation as the National Council shall determine.

SEC 2—The duties of the several officers created by this Constitution shall be such as the work of this Organization prescribes.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

SEC 1—All officers provided for by this Constitution, except the Sentinels, shall be elected annually by ballot.—The President may appoint Sentinels from time to time.

SEC 2—A majority of all the votes cast shall be requisite to an election for an office.

SEC 3—All officers and delegates of this Council, and of of all State, District, or Territorial and Subordinate Councils, must be invested with all the Degrees of this Order.

SEC 4—All vacancies in the elective offices shall be filled by a vote of the National Council, and only for the unexpired term of the said vacancy.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

SEC 1—The National Council shall entertain and decide all cases of appeal, and it shall establish a form of appeal.

SEC 2—The National Council shall levy a tax upon the State, District, or Territorial Councils, for the support of the National Council, to be paid in such manner and at such times as the National Council shall determine.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

This National Council may alter and amend the Constitution at its regular Annual meeting in June next, by a vote of the majority of the whole number of the members present. (CINCINNATI, Nov. 24, 1854.)

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

RULE ONE—Each State, District or Territory, in which there may exist five or more Subordinate Councils working under dispensations from the National Council of the United States of North America, or under regular dispensations from some State, District or Territory, are duly empowered to establish themselves into a State, District or Territorial Council, and when so established, to form for themselves Constitutions and By-Laws for their government, in pursuance of, and in consonance with, the Constitution of the National Council of the United States; *provided, however*, that all District, or Territorial Constitutions shall be subject to the approval of the National Council of the United States. (June, 1854.)

RULE TWO.—All State, District or Territorial Councils, when established, shall have full power and authority to establish all Subordinate Councils within their respective limits; and the Constitutions and By-Laws of all such Subordinate Councils, must be approved by their respective State, District or Territorial Councils. (June, 1854.)

RULE THREE—All State, District or Territorial Councils, when established and until the formation of Constitutions, shall work under the Constitution of the National Council of the United States. (June, 1854.)

RULE FOUR—In all cases where, for the convenience of the Organization, two State or Territorial Councils may be established, the two Councils together shall be entitled to but thirteen* delegates in the National Council of the United States—the proportioned number of delegates to depend on the number of members in the Organization; *provided*, that no State shall be allowed to have more than one State Council, without the consent of the National Council of the United States. (June, 1854.)

RULE FIVE—In any State, District or Territory, where there may be more than one Organization working on the same basis, (to wit, the "Lodges" and "Councils") the same shall be required to combine; the officers of each Organization shall resign, and new officers be elected; and thereafter these bodies shall be known as State Councils, and Subordinate Councils, and new Charters shall be granted to them by the National Council. (June, 1854.)

RULE SIX—It shall be considered a penal offence for any brother not an officer of a Subordinate Council, to make use of the sign or summons adopted for public notification, except by direction of the President; or for officers of a Council to post the same at any other time than from midnight to one hour before daybreak, and this rule shall be incorporated into the By-Laws of the State, District and Territorial Councils. (June, 1854)

RULE SEVEN—The determination of the necessity and mode of issuing the posters for public notification shall be entrusted to the State, District or Territorial Councils. (June, 1854.)

RULE EIGHT—The respective State District or Territorial Councils shall be required to make statements of the number of members within their respective limits, at the next meeting of this National Council, and annually thereafter, at the regular annual meeting. (June, 1854.)

RULE NINE—The delegates to the National Council of the United States of North America, shall be entitled to three dollars per day for their attendance upon the National Council, and for each day that may be necessary in going and returning from the same; and five cents per mile for every mile they may necessarily travel in going to, and returning from, the place of meeting of the National Council; to be computed by the nearest mail route: which shall be paid out of the Treasury of the National Council. (November, 1854.)

RULE TEN—Each State, District or Territorial Council, shall be taxed four cents per annum, for every member in good standing belonging to each Subordinate Council under its jurisdiction on the first day of April, which shall be reported to the National Council, and paid into the National Treasury, on or before the first day of the annual session, to be held in June; and on the same day in each succeeding year. And the first fiscal year shall be considered as commencing on the first day of December, 1854, and ending on the fifteenth day of May, 1855. (November 1854.)

RULE ELEVEN—The following shall be the Key to determine and ascertain the purport of any communication that may be addressed to the President of a State, District or Territorial Council by the President of the National Council, who is hereby instructed to communicate a knowledge of the same to said officers:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
1	7	13	19	25	2	8	14	20	26	3	9	15

N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
21	4	10	16	22	5	11	17	23	6	12	18	24

RULE TWELVE—The clause of the article of the Constitution relative to belief in the Supreme Being is obligatory upon every State and Subordinate Council, as well as upon each individual member. (June, 1854.)

RULE THIRTEENTH—The following shall be the compensation of the officers of this Council:

1st, The Corresponding Secretary shall be paid Two Thousand Dollars per annum, from the 17th day of June, 1854.

2d, The Treasurer shall be paid Five Hundred Dollars per annum, from the 17th day of June, 1854.

3d, The Sentinels shall be paid Five Dollars for every day they may be in attendance on the sittings of the National Council.

4th, The Chaplain shall be paid One Hundred Dollars per annum, from the 17th day of June, 1854.

5th, The Recording Secretary shall be paid Five Hundred Dollars per annum, from the 17th day of June, 1854.

6th, The Assistant Secretary shall be paid Five Dollars per day, for every day he may be in attendance on the sitting of the National Council. All of which is to be paid out of the National Treasury, on the draft of the President. (November, 1854.)

SPECIAL VOTING.

VOTE FIRST—This National Council hereby grants to the State of Virginia, two State Councils, the one to be located in Eastern and the other in Western Virginia, the Blue Ridge Mountains being the geographical line between the two jurisdictions. (June, 1854.)

VOTE SECOND—The President shall have power, till the next session of the National Council, to grant dispensations for the formation of State, District or Territorial Councils, in form most agreeable to his own discretion, upon proper application being made. (June, 1854.)

VOTE THIRD—The seats of all delegates to and members of the present National Council shall be vacated on the first Tuesday in June, 1855, at the hour of six o'clock in the forenoon; and the National Council convening in annual session upon that day, shall be composed exclusively of delegates elected under and in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, as amended at the present session of this National Council; *provided*, that this resolution shall not apply to the officers of the National Council. (Novb'r, 1854.)

VOTE FOURTH—The Corresponding Secretary of this Council is authorized to have printed the names of the delegates to this National Council; also, those of the Presidents of the several State, District, and Territorial Councils, together with their address, and to forward a copy of the same to each person named; and further, the Corresponding Secretaries of each State, District, and Territory, are requested to forward a copy of their several Constitutions to each other. (November, 1854.)

VOTE FIFTH—In the publication of the Constitution and the Ritual, under the direction of the Committee—brothers Deshler, Damrell and Stephens—the name, Signs, Grips, and Passwords of the Order, shall be indicated by [***,] and a copy of the same shall be furnished to each State, District and Territorial Council, and to each member of that body. (November, 1854.)

VOTE SIXTH—A copy of the Constitution of each State, District, and Territorial Council, shall be submitted to this Council for examination. (November, 1854.)

VOTE SEVENTH—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer, at each annual meeting of this body, to make a report of all monies received or expended in the interval. (November, 1854.)

VOTE EIGHTH—Messrs. Gifford of Pa; Barker, of N. Y; Deshler, of N. J; Williamson, of Va; and Stephens, of Md, are appointed a committee to confer with similar committees that have been appointed for the purpose of consolidating the various American Orders, with power to make the necessary arrangements for such consolidation—subject to the approval of this National Council, at its next session. (November, 1854.)

VOTE NINTH—On the receipt of the new Ritual by the members of this National Council who have received the Third Degree, they or any of them may, and they are hereby empowered to confer the Third Degree upon members of this body in their respective States, Districts and Territories, and upon the Presidents and other officers of their State, District, and Territorial Councils. And further, the Presidents of the State, District, and Territorial Councils shall in the first instance confer the Third Degree upon as many of the Presidents and officers of their Subordinate Councils, as can be assembled together in their respective localities, and afterwards the same may be conferred upon officers of other Subordinate Councils, by any presiding officer of a Council, who shall have previously received it under the provisions of the Constitution. (November, 1854.)

VOTE TENTH—To entitle any delegate to a seat in this National Council, at its annual session in June next, he must present a properly authenticated certificate that he was duly elected as a delegate to the same; or appointed a substitute in accordance with the requirements of the Constitutions of State, Territorial, or District Councils. And no delegate shall be received from any State, District, or Territorial Council, which has not adopted the Constitution and Ritual of this National Council. (November, 1854.)

VOTE ELEVENTH—The Committee on printing the Constitution and Ritual is authorized to have a sufficient number of the same printed for the use of the Order. And no State, District, or Territorial Council, shall be allowed to reprint the same. (November, 1854.)

VOTE TWELFTH—The right to establish all Subordinate Councils in any of the States, Districts and Territories represented in this National Council, shall be confined to the State, District, and Territorial Councils, which they represent. (November, 1854.)

*NOTE—See Constitution, Art. 3, Sec. 4, p. 5.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF SUBORDINATE COUNCILS

ARTICLE 1

SEC. 1—Each Subordinate Council shall be composed of not less than thirteen members, all of whom shall have received all the degrees of the Order and shall be known and recognized as —— Council, No —— of the —— of the county of ——, and State of North Carolina.

SEC. 2—No person shall be a member of any Subordinate Council in this State, unless he possesses all the qualifications, and comes up to all the requirements laid down in the Constitution of the National Council, and whose wife, (if he has one,) is not a Roman Catholic.

SEC. 3—No application for membership shall be received and acted on from a person residing out of the State, or who resides in a county where there is a Council in existence, unless upon special cause to be stated to the Council, to be judged of by the same; and such person, if the reasons be considered sufficient, may be initiated the same night he is proposed, provided he resides five miles or more from the place where the Council is located. But no person can vote in any Council, except the one of which he is a member.

SEC. 4—Every person applying for membership, shall be voted for by ballot, in open Council, if a ballot is requested by a single member. If one third of the votes cast be against the applicant, he shall be rejected. If any applicant be rejected, he shall not be again proposed within six months thereafter. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the initiation of applicants privately, by those empowered to do so, in localities where there are no Councils within a convenient distance.

SEC. 5—Any member of one Subordinate Council wishing to change his membership to another Council, shall apply to the Council to which he belongs, either in writing or orally through another member, and the question shall be decided by the Council. If a majority are in favor of granting him an honorable dismission, he shall receive the same in writing, to be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary. But until a member thus receiving an honorable dismission has actually been admitted to membership in another Council, he shall be held subject to the discipline of the Council from which he has received the dismission, to be dealt with by the same, for any violation of the requirements of the Order. Before being received in the Council, to which he wishes to transfer his membership, he shall present said certificate of honorable dismission, and shall be received as new members are.

SEC. 6—Application for the Second Degree shall not be received except in Second Degree Council, and voted on by Second and Third Degree members only, and applications for the Third Degree shall be received in Third Degree Councils, and voted on by Third Degree members only.

ARTICLE II

Each Subordinate Council shall fix on its own time and place for meeting: and shall meet at least once a month, but where not very inconvenient, it is recommended that they meet once a week. Thirteen members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. Special meetings may be called by the President, at any time, at the request of four members of the Order.

ARTICLE III

SEC. 1—The members of each Subordinate Council shall consist of a President, Vice President, Instructor, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshall, Inside and Outside Sentinel, and shall hold their offices for the term of six months, or until their successors are elected and installed.

SEC. 2—The officers of each Subordinate Council (except the sentinels, who shall be appointed by the President,) shall be elected at the first regular meeting in January and July, separately, and by ballot; and each shall receive a majority of all the votes cast to entitle him to an election. No member shall be elected to any office, unless he be present and signify his assent thereto at the time of his election. Any vacancy which may occur by death, resignation, or otherwise, shall be filled at the next meeting thereafter, in the manner and form above described.

SEC. 3—*The President*—It shall be the duty of the President of each Subordinate Council, to preside in the Council, and enforce a due observance of the Constitution and rules of the Order, and a proper respect for the State Council and the National Council—to have sole and exclusive charge of the Charter and the Constitution and Ritual of the Order, which he must always have with him when his Council is in session, to see that all officers perform their respective duties—to announce all ballotings to the Council—to decide all questions of order—to give the casting vote in all cases of a tie—to convene special meetings when deemed expedient—to draw warrants on the Treasurer for all sums, the payment of which is ordered by the Council—and to perform such other duties as are demanded of him by the Constitutions and Ritual of the Order.

SEC. 4—The Vice President of each Subordinate Council shall assist the President in the discharge of his duties, whilst his Council is in session; and in his absence, shall perform all the duties of the President.

SEC. 5—The Instructor shall perform the duties of the President, in the absence of the President and Vice President, and shall, under the direction of the President, perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Ritual.

SEC. 6—The Secretary shall keep an accurate record of the proceedings of the Council. He shall write all communications, fill all notices, attest all warrants drawn by the President for the payment of money; he shall keep a correct roll of all the members of the Council, together with their age, residence and occupation, in the Order in which they have been admitted; he shall, at the expiration of every three months, make out a report of all work done during that time, which report he shall forward to the Secretary of the State Council; and when superseded in his office, shall deliver all books, papers &c, in his hands, to his successor.

SEC. 7—The Treasurer shall hold all monies raised exclusively for the use of the State Council, which he shall pay over to the Secretary of the State Council at its regular sessions, or whenever called upon by the President of the State Council. He shall receive all monies for the use of the Subordinate Council and pay all amounts drawn for on him, by the President of the Subordinate Council, if attested by the Secretary.

SEC 8—The Marshall shall perform such duties, under the direction of the President, as may be required of him by the Ritual.

SEC 9—The Inside Sentinel shall have charge of the inner door, and act under the directions of the President.—He shall admit no person, unless he can prove himself a member of this Order, and of the same Degree in which the Council is opened, or by order of the President, or is satisfactorily vouched for.

SEC 10—The Outside Sentinel shall have charge of the outer door, and act in accordance with the orders of the President. He shall permit no person to enter the outer door unless he give the password of the Degree in which the Council is at work, or is properly vouched for.

SEC 11—The Secretary, Treasurer, and Sentinels shall receive such compensation as the Subordinate Councils may each conclude to allow.

SEC 12—Each Subordinate Council may levy its own fees for initiation, to raise a fund to pay its dues to the State Council, and to defray its own expenses. Each Council may also, at its discretion, initiate without charging the usual fee, those it considers unable to pay the same.

SEC 13—The President shall keep in his possession the Constitution and Ritual of the Order. He shall not suffer the same to go out of his possession under any pretence whatever, unless in case of absence, when he may put them in the hands of the Vice President or Instructor, or whilst the Council is in session, for the information of a member wishing to see it, for the purpose of initiation, or conferring of Degrees.

ARTICLE IV.

Each Subordinate Council shall have power to adopt such By-Laws, Rules, and Regulations, for its own government, as it may think proper, not inconsistent with the Constitutions of the National and State Councils.

FORM OF APPLICATION,

FOR A CHARTER TO ORGANIZE A NEW COUNCIL.

Post Office —— county

Date ——

To ——

President of the State Council of North Carolina:

We, the undersigned members of the Third Degree, being desirous of extending the influence and usefulness of our organization, do hereby ask for a Warrant of Dispensation, instituting and organizing us as a subordinate branch of the Order, under the jurisdiction of the State Council of the State of North Carolina, to be known and hailed as Council No ——, and to be located at ——, in the county of ——, State of North Carolina.

And we do hereby pledge ourselves to be governed by the Constitution of the State Council of the State of North Carolina, and of the Grand Council of the U. S., N. A.; and that we will, in all things, conform to the rules and usages of the Order.

Names. Residences.

FORM OF DISMISSION

FROM ONE COUNCIL TO ANOTHER.

This is to certify that Brother ——, a member of —— Council, No ——, having made an application to change his membership from this Council to that of —— Council, No ——, at ——, in the county of ——, I do hereby declare, that said brother has received an honorable dismission from this Council, and is hereby recommended for membership in —— Council, No ——, in the county of ——, N. C; provided, however, that until Brother has been admitted to membership in said Council, he is to be considered subject to the discipline of this Council, to be dealt with by the same, for any violation of the requirements of the Order.—This the —— day of ——, 185—, and the —— year of American Independence.

—— President —— Council No ——

—— Secretary.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

FOR DELEGATES TO THE STATE COUNCIL.

—— Council, No ——

—— county of ——, N. C.

This is to certify that —— and —— were, at the regular meeting of this Council, held on the ——, 185—, duly elected delegates to represent this Council in the next annual meeting of the State Council, to be held in ——, on the 3d Monday in November next. And by virtue of the authority in me reposed, I do hereby declare the said —— and —— to be invested with all the rights, powers and privileges of delegates as aforesaid. This being the —— day of —— 185—, and the —— year of our National Independence.

—— —— President of —— Council, No ——.

—— —— Secretary.

FORM OF NOTICE.

From the Subordinate Councils to the State Council, whenever any member of a Subordinate Council is expelled.

—— Council, No ——

—— county of ——, N. C.

To the President of the State Council of North Carolina:

Sir: This is to inform you that at a meeting of this Council, held on the —— day of ——, 185—, —— —— was duly expelled from membership in said Council, and thus deprived of all the privileges, rights, and benefits of this Organization.

In accordance with the provision of the Constitution of the State Council, you are hereby duly notified of the same, that you may officially notify all the Subordinate Councils of the State to be upon their guard against the said ——, as one unworthy to associate with patriotic and good men, and (*if expelled for violating his obligation*) as a perjurer to God and his country. The said —— is about —— years of age, and is by livelihood, a ——.

Duly certified, this the —— day of ——, 185—, and in the —— year of our National Independence.

—— —— President of —— Council, No ——,

—— Secretary.

FIRST DEGREE COUNCIL.

To be admitted to membership in this order, the applicant shall be:

1st, Proposed and found acceptable

2nd, Introduced and examined under the guaranty of secrecy

3d, Placed under the obligation which the order imposes

4th, Required to enroll his name and place of residence

5th, Instructed in the forms and usages and ceremonies of the order

6th, Solemnly charged as to the objects to be obtained, and his duties

[A recommendation of a candidate to this order, shall be received only from a brother of approved integrity. It shall be accompanied by minute particulars as to name, age, calling, and residence, and by an explicit voucher for his qualifications, and a personal pledge for his fidelity. These particulars shall be recorded by the secretary in a book kept for that purpose. The recommendation may be referred, and the ballot taken at such time, and in such a manner as the State Council may prescribe; but no communication shall be made to the candidate until the ballot has been declared in his favor. Candidates shall be received in the ante-room by the Marshal and the Secretary]

OUTSIDE.

Marshal—Do you believe in a supreme Being, the Creator and Preserver of the universe?

Ans—I do

Marshal—Before proceeding further, we require a solemn obligation of secrecy and truth. If you will take such an obligation, you will lay your right hand upon the Holy Bible and Cross.

(When it is known that the applicant is a Protestant, the cross may be omitted, or affirmation may be allowed)

OBLIGATION.

You do solemnly swear (or affirm) that you will never reveal anything said or done in this room, the names of any person present, nor the existence of this society, whether found worthy to proceed or not, and that all your declarations shall be true, so help you God,

Ans—"I do"

Marshal—Where were you born?

Marshal—Where is your permanent residence?

(If born out of the jurisdiction of the United States, the answer shall be written, the candidate dismissed with an admonition of secrecy, and the brother vouching for him suspended from all the privileges of the order, unless upon satisfactory proof that he has been misinformed)

Marshal—Are you twenty-one years of age?

Ans—"I am"

Marshal—Were you born of Protestant parents or were you reared under Protestant influence?

Ans—"Yes"

Marshal—If married, is your wife a Roman Catholic?

("No" or "Yes"—the answer to be valued as the Constitution of the State Council shall provide)

Marshal—Are you willing to use your influence and vote only for native-born American citizens for all offices of honor, trust or profit in the gift of the people, to the exclusion of all foreigners and aliens, and Roman Catholics in particular, and without regard to party predilections?

Ans—"I am"

INSIDE.

(The Marshal shall then repair to the council in session, and present the written list of names, vouchers and answers to the President, who shall cause them to be read aloud, and a vote of the council to be taken on each name, in such manner as prescribed by its bye-laws. If doubts arise in the ante-room, they shall be referred to the council. If a candidate be dismissed, he shall be admonished to secrecy. The candidates declared elected shall be conducted to seats within the council, apart from the brethren. When all are present, the President, by one blow of the gavil, shall call to order and say):

President—Brother Marshal, introduce the candidates to the Vice President.

Marshall—Worthy Vice President, I present to you these candidates, who have duly answered all questions.

Vice President, rising in his place—Gentlemen, it is my office to welcome you as friends. When you shall have assumed the patriotic vow by which we are all bound, we will embrace you as brothers. I am authorized to declare that our obligations enjoin nothing which is inconsistent with the duty which every good man owes to his Creator, his country, his family or himself. We do not compel you, against your convictions, to act with us in our good work; but should you at any time wish to withdraw, it will be our duty to grant you a dismissal in good faith. If satisfied with this assurance, you will rise upon your feet, (*passing till they do so,*) place the left hand upon the breast, and raise the right hand towards heaven.

(The brethren to remain seated till called up.)

OBLIGATION.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, you do solemnly promise and swear that you will never betray any of the secrets of this society, nor communicate them even to proper candidates, except within a lawful council of the order; that you never will permit any of the secrets of this society to be written, or in any other manner to be made legible, except for the purpose of official instruction; that you will not vote, nor give your influence for any man, for any office in the gift of the people, unless he be an American born citizen, in favor of Americans ruling America, nor if he be a Roman Catholic; that you will in all political matters, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, though it may conflict with your personal preference, so long as it does not conflict with the Constitutions of the United States of America or that of the State in which you reside; that you will not, under any circumstances whatever, knowingly recommend an unworthy person for initiation, nor suffer it to be done if in your power to prevent it; that you will not, under any circumstances, expose the name of any member of this order, nor reveal the existence of such an association; that you will answer an *imperative notice* issued by the proper authority; obey the command of the State Council, President, or his deputy, while assembled by such notice, and respond to the claim of a *sign* or *cry* of the order, unless it be physically impossible; and that you will acknowledge the State Council of —— as the legislative head, the ruling authority, and the supreme tribunal of the order in the State of ——, acting under the jurisdiction of the National Council of the United States of North America.

Binding yourself in the penalty of excommunication from the order, the forfeiture of all intercourse with its members, and being denounced in all the societies of the same, as a wilful traitor to your God and your country.

[The President shall call up every person present by three blows of the gavil, when the candidates shall all repeat after the Vice President in concert:]

All this I voluntarily and sincerely promise, with a full understanding of the solemn sanction and penalties.

Vice President.—You have now taken solemn oaths, and made as sacred promises as man can make, that you will keep all our secrets inviolate; and we wish you distinctly to understand that he that takes these oaths and makes these promises, and then violates them, leaves the foul, the deep and blighting stain of perjury resting on his soul.

President.—(Having seated all by one blow of the gavil.) Brother Instructor, these new brothers having complied with the demands of the order, are entitled to the secrets and privileges of the same. You will, therefore, invest them with every thing appertaining to the first degree.

Instructor.—Brothers: the practices and proceedings in our order are as follows:

We have pass-words necessary to be used to obtain admission to our councils; forms for our conduct while there; means of recognizing each other when abroad; means of mutual protection; and methods for giving notices to members.

At the outer door you will* (*make any ordinary alarm*) to attract the notice of the outside sentinel.

When the wicket is opened you will pronounce the (*words—what's the pass,*) in a whisper. The outside sentinel will reply (*Give it,*) when you will give the term password and be admitted to the ante-room. You will then proceed to the inner door and give (*one rap.*) When the wicket is opened, give your name, the number of, and location of your council, the explanation of the term pass, and the degree pass-word.

If these be found correct, you will be admitted; if not, your name will be reported to the Vice President, and must be properly vouched for before you can gain admission to the council. You will then proceed to the centre of the room and address the (*President*) with the countersign, which is performed thus, (*placing the right hand diagonally across the mouth.*) When this salutation is recognised, you will quietly take your seat.

This sign is peculiar to this degree, and is never to be used outside of the council room, nor during the conferring of this degree. When retiring, you will address the (*Vice President*) in the same manner, and also give the degree pass-word to the inside sentinel.

The "term pass-word" is (*We are*)

(The pass-word and explanation is to be established by each State Council for its respective subordinates)

The "explanation" of the "term pass," to be used at the inner door, is (*our country's hope*)

The "degree pass word" is (*Native*)

The "travelling pass-word" is (*The memory of our pilgrim fathers*)

(This word is changed annually by the President of the National Council of the United States, and is to be made and used only when the brother is travelling beyond the jurisdiction of his own State, District or Territory. It and all other pass-words must be communicated in a whisper, and no brother is entitled to communicate them to another, without authority from the presiding officer)

The "sign of recognition" is (*grasping the right lappel of the coat with the right hand, the forefinger being extended inwards*)

The "answer" is given by (*a similar action with the left hand*)

The "grip" is given by (*an ordinary shake of the hand*)

The person challenging shall (*then draw the forefinger along the palm of the hand.*) The answer will be given by (*a similar action forming a link by hooking together the ends of the forefinger;*) when the following conversation ensues—the challenging party first saying (*is that yours?*) The answer, (*it is.*) Then the response (*how did you get it?*) followed by the rejoinder (*it is my birth right*)

Public notice for a meeting is given by means of a (*piece of white paper in the shape of a heart*)

(In cities† the *** of the *** where the meeting is to be held, will be written legibly upon the notice; and upon the election day said *** will denote the *** where your presence is needed. This notice will never be passed, but will be *** or thrown upon the side walk with a *** in the centre)

If information is wanting of the object of the gathering, or of the place, &c., the inquirer will ask of an undoubted brother (*where's when?*) The brother will give the information if possessed of it; if not, it will be yours and his duty to continue the inquiry, and thus disseminate the call throughout the brotherhood.

If the color of (*the paper*(be (*red,*) it will denote actual trouble, which requires that you come prepared to meet it.

The "cry of distress"—to be used only in time of danger, or where the American interest requires an immediate assemblage of the brethren—is (*oh, oh, oh.*) The response is (*hio, hio, h-i-o*)

The "sign of caution"—to be given when a brother is speaking unguardedly before a stranger—is (*drawing the forefinger and thumb together across the eyes, the rest of the hand being closed,*) which signifies "keep dark."

Brothers, you are now initiated into and made acquainted with the work and organization of a council of this degree of the order; and the Marshall will present you to the worthy President for admonition.

President.—It has, no doubt, been long apparent to you, brothers, that foreign influence and Roman Catholicism have been making steady and alarming progress in our country. You cannot have failed to observe the significant transition of the foreigner and Romanist from a character quiet, retiring, and even abject, to one bold, threatening, turbulent and despotic in its appearance and assumptions. You must have become alarmed at the systematic and rapidly augmenting power of these dangerous and unnatural elements of our national condition. So is it, brothers, with others besides yourselves in every State of the Union. A sense of danger has struck the great heart of the nation. In every city, town and hamlet, the danger has been seen and the alarm sounded. And hence true men have devised this order as a means of disseminating patriotic principles, of keeping alive the fire of national virtue, of fostering the national intelligence, and of advancing America and the American interest on the one side, and on the other of checking the strides of the foreigner or alien, or thwarting the machinations and subverting the deadly plans of the Papist and Jesuit.

NOTE.—The President shall impress upon the initiates the importance of secrecy, the manner of proceeding in recommending candidates for initiation, and the responsibility of the duties which they have assumed.

SECOND DEGREE COUNCIL.

Marshal.—Worthy President: These brothers have been duly elected to the second degree of this order. I present them to you for obligation.

President.—Brothers: You will place your left hand upon your right breast, and extend your right hand towards the flag of our country, preparatory to obligation. [Each council room should have a neat American flag festooned over the platform of the President.]

OBLIGATION.

You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, your left hand resting upon your right breast, and your right hand extended to the flag of your country, do solemnly and sincerely swear that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass-words or other secrets of this degree, except in open council for the purpose of instruction; that you will in all things conform to all the rules and regulations of this Order, and to the constitution and bye-laws of this or any other council to which you may be attached, so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, nor that of the State in which you reside; that you will under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs or summons that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; that you will support in all political matters, for all political offices, members of this order in preference to other persons; that if it may be done legally, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station conferring on you the power to do so, remove all foreigners, aliens or Roman Catholics from office or place, and that you will in no case appoint such to any office or place in your gift. You do also promise and swear that this and all other obligations which you have previously taken in this order, shall ever be kept through life sacred and inviolate. All this you promise and declare, as Americans, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. So help you God and keep you steadfast.

(Each one shall answer, "I do.")

President—Brother Marshall, you will now present the brothers to the Instructor for instruction in this the second degree of the order.

Marshal—Brother Instructor, by direction of our worthy President, I present these brothers before you that you may instruct them in the secrets and mysteries of the second degree of the order.

Instructor—Brothers, in this degree we have an entering sign and a countersign. At the outer door proceed (*as in the first degree.*) At the inner door you will make (*two raps,*) and proceed as in the first degree, giving the second degree password, which is an *America*, instead of that of the first degree. If found to be correct, you will then be admitted, and proceed (*to the centre of the room,*) giving the countersign, which is made thus (*extending the right arm to the national flag over the President, the palm of the hand being upwards*)

The sign of recognition in this degree is the same as in the first degree, with the addition of (*the middle finger,*) and the response to be made in a (*similar manner*)

Marshal, you will now present the brothers to the worthy President for admonition.

Marshal—Worthy President, I now present these candidates to you for admonition.

President—Brothers, you are now duly initiated into the second degree of this order. Renewing the congratulations which we extended to you upon your admission to the first degree, we admonish you by every tie that may nerve patriots, to aid us in our efforts to restore the political institutions of our country to their original purity. Begin with the youth of our land. Instil into their minds the lessons of our country's history—the glorious battles and the brilliant deeds of patriotism of our fathers, through which we received the inestimable blessings of civil and religous liberty. Point them to the example of the sages and the statesmen who founded our government. Implant in their bosoms an ardent love for the Union. Above all else, keep alive in their bosoms the memory, the maxims, and the deathless example of our illustrious WASHINGTON.

Brothers, recalling to your minds the solemn obligations which you have severally taken in this and the first degree, I now pronounce you entitled to all the privileges of membership in this the second degree of our order.

THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL

Marshal—Worthy President, these brothers having been duly elected to the third degree of this order, I present them before you for obligation.

President—Brothers, you will place yourselves in a circle around me, each one crossing your arms upon your breasts, and grasping firmly each other's hands, holding the right hand of the brother on the right, and the left hand of the brother on the left, so as to form a circle, symbolical of the links of an unbroken chain, and of a ring which has no end.

NOTE—This degree is to be conferred with the national flag elevated in the centre of the circle, by the side of the President or Instructor, and not on less than five at any one time, in order to give it solemnity, and also for the formation of the circle—except in the first instance of conferring it on the officers of the State and subordinate councils, that they may be empowered to progress with the work.

The obligation and charge in this degree may be given by the President or Instructor, as the President may prefer.

OBLIGATION.

You and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with yours hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union—forming a ring, in token of your determination that, so far as your efforts can avail, this Union shall have no end—do solemnly and sincerely swear [or affirm] that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others if in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, pass-words or other secrets of this degree, except to those to whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same degree, or in open council, for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt, coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, so far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political discontents or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow. You further promise and swear [or affirm,] that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, profit or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for and support for all political offices, third or Union degree members of this Order in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the constitution and laws of the land, you will, when elected or appointed to any official station which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the

posed of more counties than one, shall meet at such time and place as may be agreed on by them, and then and there make the nomination.

SEC 5—In the election of candidates for Mayor or Intendant of towns, and of commissioners for the same, the Subordinate Council in such town shall make the nominations by ballot; and in those towns where the several wards vote seperately for commissioners in the same, the candidates shall be nominated for one ward at a time, instead of nomitating the whole Board by general ticket; a majority of the whole number of ballots cast being necessary to a choice.

SEC 6—In the selection of candidates for electors of President and Vice President the Subordinate Councils in each Electoral District, shall each select three delegates, who shall meet at such time as the good of the Order may require the ticket to be formed at the places fixed by law for comparing the votes in such electoral District, and proceed to select the candidate for elector in that electoral District. The same rules, regulations and *provisions* shall be observed, as to the place and manner of making the selections, as are provided for the selectons of candidates for Congress

SEC 7—In all nominations herein provided for whether by the State or Subordinate Councils, the vote shall be by ballot

SEC 8—Members of this Order who shall fail to sustain the nominations of the same for office, shall be dealt with in the following manner, viz: A member of the Order who shall merely fail to vote for the candidate of the Order, without vomanded by the President, in the presence of his Council; and for the second offence, shall be expelled. Those voting against the candidates of the Order, or who allow themselves to be run as opposition candidates against the same, shall be expelled. Members of the Legislature who shall refuse to support the nominees of the State Council, for offices to be filled by the General Assembly, shall be reported by the President of the State Council to the Subordinate Council to which such member may belong, to be dealt with; provided, however, that in all cases here provided for, such recusant member shall, before being dealt with, be duly notified to appear before the Council, and be heard in defence—and if three fourths of the Council then present, shall suppose that the recusant member has acted ignorantly, or from want of a full appreciation of his obligation, the Council may by a vote of three-fourths excuse him, upon promise that he will not so offend again.

SEC 9—When a member is expelled by any one of the Subordinate Councils, the same shall be notified to the President of the State Council; with the name, age, and occupation of the person expelled—and the President of the State Council shall immediately notify every Subordinate Council in the State. The person so expelled to be thus published as a perjurer and traitor, unworthy the notice or regard of good men: and the President of the State Council shall keep on hand blank notices printed, for immediate use

ARTICLE IX.

In the decision of all disputed questions that may arise in the State Council, the vote shall be taken *per capita*, unless a call for division by counties is seconded by one-fourth of the members present—in which case the vote shall be taken by counties, a majority of the delegates from the Subordinate Council or Councils in each county represented, casting as many votes as the said county is entitled to members in the House of Commons of the State Legislature. In the decisions of all questions, the vote of the majority shall prevail. This method of voting shall equally apply in the election of officers of officers of the State Council, and to nominations for political office or place

ARTICLE X

SEC 1—For the entire work of the Order, including Ritual, the constitution of the National Council, the constitution of the State Council, and the Constitution for Subordinate Councils, each Subordinate Council shall pay the sum of five dollars; and for every dispensation and charter for opening Councils, the applicants therefor shall pay the sum of three dollars

Sec 2—Each Subordinate Council shall pay an annual contribution of 25 cents for each member under its jurisdiction, one half to be paid into the Treasury of the State Council semi-annually, to be paid over by the Secretary to the Treasurer of the State Council; provided, however, that the Subordinate Councils may exempt from the payment of this contribution, such of its members as they may suppose it would bear heavily upon

ARTICLE XI.

No alteration or amendment of this Constitution shall be made, unless proposed in writing and signed by at least seven members of the State Council, submitted at least one day before its adoption, and afterwards concurred in by two-thirds of the members present

OFFICERS OF THE
NORTH-CAROLINA STATE COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT,
P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh.
VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHM M. MATHEWS, Elizabeth City.
SECRETARY,
W. H. HARRISON, Raleigh.
TREASURER,
E. L. HARDING, Raleigh.
MARSHAL,
S. E. PHILLIPS, Raleigh.
CHAPLAIN,
REV. JAMES REID, Louisburg.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The first week in June was an interesting one in the annals of Wilson. A large concourse of people were in attendance on the examinations and commencements of the schools in the place. The examination of the pupils of Wilson Male Academy took place on Monday and Tuesday, about fifty of whom united in the exercises. They acquitted themselves well, reflecting much credit on the self-sacrificing and energetic Principal, Col. J. F. Keenan, and his worthy associate, Mr. Taylor.

But the most interesting feature of the week was the examination and concert of the Wilson Female Institute. During the past session there were fifty pupils in attendance, and the prospect is the number will be increased the ensuing session. It has been under the very judicious control of Miss Jane Miller and Miss Ramsay. The young ladies passed through the trying ordeal much to the edification of the audience, and did honor to the fidelity and care of their Instructresses.

Thursday night a concert was given by Miss Ramsay's pupils. The building was handsomely decorated with evergreens and flowers, and was crowded to its utmost capacity by a pleased and gratified assemblage. Never before did Wilson behold such an array of congregated beauty. The programme was well arranged, and every thing passed off with eclat, closing with a very chaste and eloquent address by W. H. Bunn, Esq. The exercises closed on Friday night, with a festival given to the people generally. The tables groaned under the rich viands, and after the repast was over, the company repaired to the fairy-like hall, and promenaded to the strains of heart-thrilling music. It was an occasion full of pleasure to those who attended, and will long be remembered.

A VISITOR.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered by this Tribunal:

By NASH, C. J. In Sutton v. Wescott, from Currituck, affirming the judgment. Also, in Troy v. Norment, in equity, from Robeson, affirming interlocutory order. Also, Baxter v. Baxter, from Currituck affirming the judgment.

By PEARSON, J. In Shannonhouse v. Bagley, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in Long v. Wright, from Columbus, awarding *venire de novo*. Also in Whitely, McConkey & Co. v. Gaylord, from Washington, affirming the judgment.

By BATTLE, J. In Shaw v. Etheridge, from Currituck, awarding *a venire de novo*. Also, in Winslow & Cannon v. Stokes, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod v. McLaurin, in equity, from Richmond, affirming the order.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.—*Light-House at the Mouth of Pasquotank River, North-Carolina.*—A screw-pile light-house has been erected on the extremity of the shoal making out to the eastward from Wade's Point, at the mouth of Pasquotank river, North Carolina, from which a fixed light will be exhibited on the evening thereafter, from sunset to sunrise.—The structure is painted white, surmounted by a lantern painted red. The light is 30½ feet above the level of the water, and should be seen under ordinary states of the atmosphere, from the deck of a vessel, from eight to ten nautical miles. The temporary light will be dispensed with on and after the exhibition from the new structure.

Washington Union.

THE STAMPEDE.—*Ten* out of the *fifteen* electors appointed by the Know Nothings for Virginia have declined! Probably no such complete exfoliation was ever known in the history of any party in the State. And had BUNTLINE'S order ever deserved the name of a party, this extraordinary stride to ruin might never have befallen it. As it is, half a dozen years hence, it will seem one of the most astounding of historical phenomena that a movement so irredeemably grovelling should ever be able to set up its organization and its advocates in the Commonwealth of Washington and Jefferson.

Winchester Virginian.

Perry Davis Vegetable Pain Killer possesses virtue which not alone removes pain instantly, but regulates the stomach, gives strength, tone and vigor to the system. It is one of those medicines which is worth more than gold.

Jack, the Giant Killer, has long been the wonder of children, but the modern giant, Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, is always victorious over his great antagonist, pain, in what form soever he may present himself.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2nd, " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt.
3rd, " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th, " THOS. SETTLE, JR., of Rock'ham.
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

Extra Campaign Standard.

We shall have ready for circulation, by the 12th of July, a large number of copies of an EXTRA CAMPAIGN STANDARD, containing the Know Nothing Constitution and Ritual—the Democratic Platform,—the Know Nothing and the black Republican Platforms,—the Stockton and Rayner Platform,—Mr. Fillmore's Erie and Boston letters,—vindication of Mr. Buchanan against certain false changes,—Mr. Gilmer's record against Free Suffrage and in favor of the white basis, &c., &c.

The issue will be of the full size of the Standard. Price, $4 per hundred, free of postage. Orders respectfully solicited.

KNOW NOTHINGISM UNVEILED!—READ AND CIRCULATE!

We re publish to-day, at the request of friends, the Constitution of the National Council of the Know Nothings, and also of North-Carolina, with the degrees, oaths, mysteries, passwords, signs, &c. of the Order. This document was first brought to light in July, 1855, through the Richmond Enquirer, and afterwards through the Standard and other papers in this State. *It may be relied upon as a genuine document.* No Know Nothing, who has any character for truth, will dare deny it.

We again call the attention of the people of all parties to this document, and to the nature of the organization which has been established in the midst of a free people. This great Jacobin Club, in the first place, binds its members in secret, by horrid oaths, and it then proceeds to take charge of all the offices in the country, from that of Constable up to President, and assumes to dispose of them, on the basis of proscription and intolerance, to the exclusion of all persons of all other parties or organizations. *Remember that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Gilmer are members of this Club*, thus devoted to this work of proscription and intolerance, and thus bound; and that they are SWORN "ever to keep sacred and inviolate" the pledges and obligations they have thus assumed. Remember, too, that Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Gilmer have agreed that the National Council shall "decide" *for them*, as for all Know Nothings, "ALL MATTERS APPERTAINING TO NATIONAL POLITICS;" and then say if they would not be, if elected, the sworn servants of the Know Nothing organization, instead of the servants of the people generally! Read this document, and circulate it.—Let the people see for themselves its character, and the positions occupied by the Know Nothing candidates.

☞ The "Western (Rutherfordton) Eagle," a neutral paper, contains the following. Thousands of old line Whigs, and of others, not heretofore actively identified with the Democratic party, will support James Buchanan:

"THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.—This is the hour of trial to our country. The results of the coming election will decide whether we are to continue one and inseparable, or whether the stars and stripes are to be rent in twain, and our country become a scene of civil strife in which brothers shed the blood of brothers, and misery visits the joyous hearthstone, now happy. If a black republican fill the Presidential chair, the Ides of March will witness a republic dissevered, for the South will never see a man exalted to the Chief Magistracy who will destroy, if possible, her privileges and rights, and then secession follows. The American party is in faction. Fillmore cannot carry the North, and we believe his case is a hopeless one. The only chance that we can see for saving our Union is the union of the South for Buchanan."

☞ The last Tarborough Southerner says: "We are highly gratified to announce that Gov. Bragg will address the people in this place on Monday, the 7th of June." Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer were to address the people of Jones, at Trenton, to-day—of Lenoir, at Kinston, on Thursday, the 3d—of Greene, at Snow Hill, on Friday the 4th, and at Wilson on Saturday, the 5th.

False Charges against Mr. Buchanan.

The Southern K. N. papers, overlooking Mr. Buchanan's acknowledged soundness on the slavery question, and his consequent devotion to their interests, are going back thirty or forty years into his history as a public man, and raking up and using all kinds of miserable, cast-off calumnies, in the hope thereby of injuring him in the estimation of his countrymen. They have no arguments to use against him; they only allege that he was once a federalist, and that he made a speech, some twenty years ago, in which he argued that ten cents a day was good wages for a working man; and then they call him, with a refinement and a decency of which they alone are capable, "ten cent Jimmy." Now, if the Democrats are satisfied as to Mr. Buchanan's early federalism, surely the K. N's ought to be, for nine-tenths of them are either federalists themselves, or the descendants of federalists.

We ask attention in this connection to the article below from the Washington Union, followed by a letter from Mr. Buchanan himself, written in 1847:

"MR. BUCHANAN AND THE WAR OF 1812.—We see that several of the know-nothing and black republican organs have reproduced a speech made by Mr. Buchanan on the 4th of July, 1815, in which are sentiments in regard to the war with Great Britain that had then closed which now find no response in the public mind. As objectionable as we admit some of these sentiments to be, we think the objection is made with an exceedingly ill grace by those who are daily giving utterance to opinions and doctrines far more unpatriotic and un-American than anything to be found in that speech. Mr. Buchanan's position and course in the war of 1812 have one redeeming feature which cannot be found in the present position and course of his assailants. He was opposed to the policy of the war, and censured the administration for its mode of conducting it; but after the war was declared, he manifested his devotion to his country by shouldering his musket and marching to its defence. Like thousands of true patriots of that day, Mr. Buchanan differed with Mr. Madison's administration as to its war policy; but his heart and soul were with his country, and he was ready to risk his life in its defence.—He never belonged to that other class of opponents of the war who kept up their opposition, and gave aid and comfort to the enemy, after the war was declared. Mr. Buchanan's assailants occupy a position at the present time which has a striking parallel in the conduct of that unpatriotic class of opponents of the war of 1812, who covered their names with infamy by the sympathy which they manifested for the enemy.

But it is not our purpose to dignify this stale charge against Mr. Buchanan by an elaborate defence. He had the magnanimity, soon after the speech was made, to acknowledge the error of the sentiments it contained, and to retract them; and now for more than thirty years, he has devoted his talents and his energies to those great democratic principles on which rest the continually increasing prosperity and glory of the country. To show how ready Mr. Buchanan has ever been to retract an erroneous opinion, as well as his firmness and fearlessness in maintaining his position when he believes it to be right, we have obtained permission of Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Tennessee, to publish a letter written to him in 1847 by Mr. Buchanan, which will place this anti-war charge in its true light. Mr. Buchanan was, at the date of the letter, a member of Mr. Polk's cabinet, and in the canvass in Tennessee Mr. Polk was assailed for appointing to so elevated a position a man who had opposed the war of 1812. Mr. Jones addressed a letter to Mr. Buchanan, asking him for the facts in connexion with the charge. To this letter Mr. Buchanan gave the following frank and patriotic reply, which Mr. Jones has allowed us to publish:

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 15th inst., and hasten to return an answer.

In one respect I have been fortunate as a public man.—My political enemies are obliged to go back for more than thirty years to find plausible charges against me.

In 1814, when a very young man, [being this day 56 years of age,] I made my first public speech before a meeting of my fellow-citizens of Lancaster. The object of this speech was to urge upon them the duty of volunteering their service in defence of their invaded country. A volunteer company was raised upon the spot, in which I was the first, I believe, to enter my name as a private. We forthwith proceeded to Baltimore, and served until we were honorably discharged.

In October, 1814, I was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; and in that body gave my support to every measure calculated in my opinion to aid the country against the common enemy.

In 1815, after peace had been concluded, I did express opinions in relation to the causes and conduct of the war, which I very soon after regretted and recalled. Since that period I have been ten years a member of the House of Representatives, and an equal time of the Senate, acting a part on every great question. My political enemies, finding nothing assailable throughout this long public career, now resort back to my youthful years for expressions to injure my political character. The brave and generous citizens of Tennessee, to whatever political party they may belong, will agree that this is a hard measure of justice; and it is still harder that, for this, they should condemn the President for having voluntarily offered me a seat in his cabinet.

I never deemed it proper, at any period of my life, whilst the country was actually engaged in war with a foreign enemy, to utter a sentiment which could interfere with its successful prosecution. Whilst the war with Great Britain was raging, I should have deemed it but little better than moral treason to paralyze the arm of government whilst dealing blows against the enemy. After peace was concluded, the case was then different. My enemies cannot point to an expression uttered by me, during the continuance of the war, which was not favorable to its vigorous prosecution. From your friend, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

HON. GEO. W. JONES.

Let the South Unite!

We invite the attention of our readers to the following letter, by an intelligent correspondent, to the Richmond Enquirer:

"To the Editors of the Enquirer:

ASTOR HOUSE, N. Y., June 19, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: I had the good or ill fortune to travel from Philadelphia to this city this evening, with the most corrupt, contemptible, "*low flung*" band of traitors that I have ever encountered, who were returning from the Black Republican Fusion Convention lately held in the city of Brotherly love, and I deem it my duty to report to you their proceedings on the cars, in the steamboat from Amboy to this city, and their disorderly conduct in the halls of the Astor House, where most of them congregated, after their arrival here. Some of the most enthusiastic *Nigger Worshippers* provided, before they left Philadelphia, a long strip of bleached cotton-cloth on which they had printed, in large black letters, "FOR PRESIDENT JOHN C. FREMONT," which they tied lengthwise outside of the passenger car in which they and I were seated. At Burlington they tried to get up a demonstration of enthusiasm, but some two or three faint huzzahs from some straggling loafers were all that they could raise in that village. In Bordentown they could not raise a single yell, although they went out on the platform there to beat up recruits; and thence along the whole line to this city, they could find no one so poor as to do reverence to them or their candidate.

I witnessed, however, a rich scene between the delegates of the Know-Nothing and Black-Republican wings of the Convention, on board the steamer in the Raritan river, and a repetition of the same in the halls of the Astor House, after their arrival in this city, in which they proved, satisfactorily to me, that both sets of delegates were composed of the most unadulterated traitors whom the world ever saw. The Know-Nothing wing charged the Black-Republicans with decoying them over from New York to Philadelphia, with false promises of dividing the spoils with them, and then, when they got them there, failing to give them N. P. Banks for President, *Tom Ford* for Vice President, or even an assurance that they would give Governor Gardner the mission to England; while, on the other hand, the Black Republicans retorted by charging the Know-Nothings with a treasonable intention of defeating their candidate, by their proscription of foreigners, and thereby driving off from his support the large German vote of the North Western States. In short, the words *traitor* and *liar* passed so freely between them and were so kindly taken that I could not doubt that they were properly applied on both sides; and when I left them a few minutes ago, the *fusionists* were in the most delectable confusion, the Fillmore men and Fremont men swearing that they would never coalesce, and the Know-Nothings swearing as loudly that they would never vote for either of them. In two things only did they seem to agree, viz: their opposition to slavery and their hatred of Democracy—one of them going so far as to swear that he would vote for an old red cow that was browsing on the banks of the Raritan, if she was opposed to slavery, sooner than he would vote for the Democratic candidates on their pro-slavery platform.

The vile, bitter and abusive terms in which they spoke of the pro-slavery men of the South, and the perfect unanimity that existed among the three wings of the opposition on that subject, were enough to sicken the heart of every patriot who heard them, and make him tremble for the existence of the Union.

Our people have no idea of the madness that rules the masses here on the subject of slavery, nor of the deep-rooted hatred of the people of the South that exists here at present. The Union seems to be nothing to the Black Republicans and Know-Nothings, if the slave power must rule; and hence, I entreat you to beseech our people to lay aside their bickerings, and meet the crisis that is fast approaching like men "who know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them." If the three wings of the opposition to slavery and Democracy, who are now denouncing each other so coarsely, keep divided for a few months longer, the evil day may be postponed for the next four years; but from what I have heard of their hatred of the "*Slave Oligarchy*," I would not be surprised at all to hear of them all cordially coalescing within less than sixty days from this time, to defeat the Democratic candidates; and if they should unfortunately succeed, the Union would be no longer worth preserving. Let us, therefore, in God's name, unite at the South to save the Union from the reckless efforts that are now being made to dissolve it.

In great haste, yours truly, J. McD."

HOT WEATHER—hot, hotter, hottest known here for many a day. We hear of rains elsewhere, and see signs of them every evening, and we exist in hope that we shall soon have refreshing showers and some abatement of the heat.

"Americans Ruling America."

Know Nothingism and murder walked hand in hand in the late elections in New Orleans and Washington City. In the latter place, many Democrats were insulted and beaten, and one young man was knocked down by a Know Nothing bully and *stamped to death*. The K. N. police officers permitted the murderer to escape. The New Orleans Courier of the 4th instant teems with details of the murderous outrages perpetrated in that city. It is estimated that the Know Nothing bullies kept at least four thousand voters from the polls. The Courier says:

"The details of the various Know Nothing outrages at the polls on Monday are so disgusting that we cannot bear to dwell on them. We give, in another place, accurate accounts of a few of them, intended merely to serve as specimens of what occurred over the whole city. If we should collect and set forth at length all the various knockings down, brass knucklings, stabbings, shootings, and murders committed by the ruffians in the employ of the Know Nothings, we would fill our whole paper for many days in succession, and weary our readers with tales of violence, presenting a dreary sameness of ruffianism and butchery, disgraceful to our city, and even to human nature itself. At every voting place, inoffensive voters of foreign birth, simply because they were of foreign birth, were beaten, cut, and shot, from morning till night. Timid ones were seized and forced to vote the Know Nothing ticket to save their lives. Resolute ones were kicked, beaten, stabbed, and shot, and not permitted to vote at all. There was, apparently, a regularly organized system of villainy carried on at all the different precincts after the same fashion. A beating or a murder committed at one is a faithful description of what occurred at a dozen others, changing only names and places. The ruffians were mainly imported from other parishes, and acted in organized bands, under regular leaders.

The whole city was in a state of perfect anarchy. The police were entirely ineffective, and the authorities were unable to make arrests, even in the most flagrant cases.—Our municipal government, or what should have been our government, seemed stricken with the palsy. Violence and brutality ran riot. No man was safe except one able to defend himself without aid from the authorities. Quiet and peaceable men, who never thought of such a thing before, were compelled to carry arms whenever they left their houses."

Ratification Meeting at Haw River.

We attended, on Saturday last, a ratification meeting of the Democrats of Alamance, at Haw River, the proceedings of which we will publish in our next. Mr. Williams, the elector for the district, addressed the meeting in a very excellent speech, and one that seemed to us must carry conviction to every honest mind. Dr. P. A. Holt also made a short address, replete with argument, and urging the claims of the Democratic nominees. The very best spirit animates the Alamance Democracy, and they are confident of victory. "Sam" and his followers are dwindling to a point, and notwithstanding the rains, are fast evaporating.

We cannot close this hurried notice without a word for our friend Trolinger, one of the most enterprising men in the State. He has erected a spacious hotel at Haw River, which is now the dinner house, and at which we defy any man to get a bad dinner. The hotel is one of the best, if not the very best in the State. Every room is furnished with an abundant supply of pure water; and then there are bathing rooms, where either a cold or a warm bath may be had at any time. He also has beautiful fountains, through which the gold fishes dart and play. In a word, the Haw River House is one of the most desirable places for spending the summer that we know of. All who know Gen. T., know that this is very faint praise of him.

Com. Stockton Accepts.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The American Banner, published at Camden, N. J., announces that Commodore Stockton accepts the nomination for the Presidency tendered him by the bolters from the anti-Fillmore Convention.

Commodore Stockton, in his letter of acceptance of the recent nomination tendered him, says he will not "let the Union slide" if his body can stop its motion. He adds, "I accept the nomination as a compliment to my inflexible American sentiments, and as a duty I owe to those Americans who so firmly adhered to their American principles; with the express understanding, however that if the American party can be united on Mr. Fillmore on such a platform as I occupy, I may be at liberty at any time hereafter to withdraw this acceptance."

Commodore Stockton was in this City on Saturday last, on his way to the Western part of the State, where it is understood he has an interest in some mines.

Murder of Capt. Spencer Sawyer.

A friend writes us from Elizabeth City, under date June 25, as follows:

"Our town has been the scene of another homicide. This evening, about four o'clock, Capt. Spencer Sawyer was shot at a house he owns, and at which he has boarded since his acquittal in April last. He was shot by William Davis, who was one of the principal witnesses in his trial. It seems that the deceased had entertained strong feelings of animosity against the Davises, at whose house he boarded at the time of the murder of William Charles, last November, on account of their statements as witnesses; and this morning, while William Davis was at a store on the water, Sawyer approached him, or came near him, showing signs of anger, such as putting a knife against his breast, gritting his teeth, and striking his knife in a post or column. William Davis then left the store, and in company with Chas. Davis and W. C. Davis, returned—but did not see Sawyer in the forenoon. In the evening, however, they repaired to the house where Sawyer was, armed with a double-barrelled gun a piece. Sawyer was sitting in the piazza of the house, when William Davis fired upon him, killing him almost instantly, three or four large buckshot entering his left side and abdomen. The Davises have not yet been arrested, but are ready to give themselves up at any moment."

☞ The rumor that the Fillmore K. N. Club, of New York City, had gone over to Fremont, is contradicted. It seems that a Mr. Van Piper, the President of the Club, had sold out the Club to Fremont's friends for two thousand dollars; but Mr. Fillmore arriving from Europe about the time, the members of the Club refused to confirm the bargain—abused Van Piper terribly, run him off in regular "Bill Poole" style, and then waited on Mr. Fillmore, who congratulated them on their achievements and on their firmness thus displayed in his behalf!

☞ The "Signal" refers, in bitter terms, to the remark of our Philadelphia Correspondent, that the Stockton K. N. bolters, in nominating Mr. Rayner for Vice President, "were influenced by the hope that the candidate's well known religious tendencies would procure a heavy vote amongst the professors of Mormonism." Do not the Editors of the "Signal" know that Mr. Rayner declared, in a letter published in February, 1855, in the "American Organ," and copied into the "Raleigh Star," that "*the Mormons are not as bad as the Roman Catholics?*" This is what our Philadelphia correspondent referred to, and this is what he meant. We quote Mr. Rayner's language again. It was understood then that he was the writer of the article in the "Organ," and it was charged upon him in the Standard, and never denied. He said:

"Bad as the Mormons are—and no one thinks worse of them than I do—*they are not as bad as the Roman Catholics.* Horrid as are their superstitions, they are not as shocking as those of the Romanists—not so revolting to revelation or to reason, to morality, or to decency."

Such language needs no comment.

SAD CASUALTY.—We learn that Mr. Nathan Strickland, a son of Mr. W. G. Strickland, was drowned on Saturday last, while bathing in Neuse river, some seven or eight miles from this place. He was seized with cramp while in deep water. He was about twenty years of age. One of his brothers, about a year ago, accidentally shot himself, and died from the effects of the wound.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Julia Edwards, residing a few miles from Weldon, died suddenly on Thursday last. An inquest was held over the body by Coroner Campbell, and verdict of death by visitation of Providence. It is thought by some, however, that she was poisoned.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1856.

The political campaign took a sudden start on Saturday last, half a dozen speeches of a political character having been delivered in the House of Representatives. General debate, however, was suspended on Monday, the present week having been set apart for the exclusive consideration of Territorial business, and the usual discursive discussion having given way to the real business before the House. The Kansas bill has been up once or twice and to-day Mr. Stephens, of Ga., presented his views at length, the bill under consideration being that to admit Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution. The black Republicans are disposed to press this bill to a vote, hoping to pass it in the House, present it to the country as a measure of peace, and place the responsibility for the continuance of disturbances in Kansas upon the Democratic Senate. According to present appearances, the success of this scheme is by no means certain. Mr. Haven and Mr. Dunn have both intimated pretty plainly their unwillingness to sustain this measure of revolution, and the House is so nearly balanced on this question that a single vote may turn the scale.

In the mean time, during the week, several propositions for the pacification of Kansas have been offered in the Senate, all of which, together with the original bill reported from the Committee on Territories, have been referred to that Committee for further consideration. It is understood that a report may be expected on Monday, and that the bill then reported will be pressed to its passage without unnecessary delay. You may, therefore, expect its passage some night this coming week, perhaps during the small hours of the morning, as in the case of the Nebraska bill itself two years ago. The bill to be presented will make no concessions whatever with regard to the fundamental principle of the Nebraska bill, that the people of that Territory and of Kansas shall decide the question of slavery for themselves according to their own wishes and interests, but it will adopt the necessary means to ascertain fairly and free from constraint, what that decision is. It will carefully protect the real inhabitants of Kansas from outside interference, and secure to them entire liberty of action with regard to the only question at issue. It will provide for the formation of a State Constitution and its admission as a State with such Constitution as it may see proper to adopt. A census will be taken, the legal voters duly registered, and all outsiders denied the permission of interference. All these provisions are contained in the proposition of Mr. Toombs, which, in many of its features, will probably be adopted by the Committee. If the people of the Territory were left to themselves, I have no doubt, every disturbance would quickly pass away; and if this bill can protect them from improper interference, the means will have been found to secure quiet in the Territory and the supremacy of law and order.

The black Republicans are pressing the bill admitting Kansas as a State under the Topeka Constitution, and in so doing are prejudging their own case. At their instigation a Commission was sent to Kansas for the express purpose of investigating the whole history of the Territory, and every one supposed that nothing more would be done until the Commission had presented its report, and its account of the Kansas disturbances. No report has yet been received, and we find that party in the House urging the passage of their bill with inordinate anxiety, as though the expected report might not fully sustain the revolutionary action of the Topeka Convention.

One of the Territorial bills under consideration during the week, has been that providing for the admission of Oregon as a State. It is probable that Oregon and Kansas will present themselves at the same time, one perhaps as a free, the other as a slave State. In this way the political equilibrium between the two sections of the Union may be maintained. Oregon will be the second of the tier of States destined to represent our country and its free institutions on the Pacific coast, west of the Rocky Mountains. In the course of time it will become a rich and populous State, only exceeded by the extraordinary growth of the golden California.

During the week Mr. Hunter delivered an able address in the Senate, partly upon the Brooks and Sumner affair, in which he took the position that an error had been committed in making a personal collision between two gentlemen, a breach of the privilege of both Houses of Congress. This opinion is gaining ground, and it will be more fully developed and discussed when the subject is taken up in the House of Representatives week after next. There seems to be a manifest impropriety that a personal affair between two individuals should be the occasion of arraying two States like South Carolina and Massachusetts against each other, and these, in turn, fomenting strife between the North and the South. The House Committee raised to investigate this affair have reported in favor of Mr. Brooks' expulsion; but, as this can be done only by a two-thirds vote, it will fail; possibly a majority will then condemn him to imprisonment. In this event, through a writ of habeas corpus, the whole matter may be brought before the Supreme Court, and an examination had of the privileges of the House; for on the question, what is privilege, turns this whole controversy.

It may be here noted that since Mr. Sumner made his violent tirade, attention has been called to the rules of the Senate and the importance of some restriction upon the license of speech that has become too common in that dignified body. When Mr. Calhoun was Vice President of the United States, he decided that the presiding officer of the Senate had no power to call a Senator to order, that this was a privilege alone of a brother Senator. Such has always been the practice in the Senate. The small number of members of that body, their age and dignity, seemed to make stringent rules unnecessary. Mr. Sumner's violation of Senatorial propriety has fixed attention upon this matter, and the Senate have amended their rules so that it is the duty of the President of that body to call to order any person who indulges in personalities or in improper license of speech. If this rule had been in force, Mr. Sumner would have been checked in the utterance of epithets disrespectful to his peers in the Senate.

The truly national position of the Democratic party and of its nominees on the Presidential ticket, are aptly illustrated by the direction of the political discussions in the House.—Black Republicans from the North attack Mr. Buchanan; Know Nothings at the South also attack Mr. Buchanan.

He is the national candidate, while others may be called exclusively sectional. It is not surprising, therefore, that good and true men every where, who seek only to preserve the Constitution and the Union, should declare themselves for Buchanan and Breckenridge. The Presidential contest is a war between one national and two sectional parties.

Mr. Fillmore has reached home, and it is authoritatively announced that he will not decline to run; he will remain in the hands of his friends. Fremont has accepted his nomination, and so have his two associates for the Vice Presidency, Dayton and Johnston. Stockton has also accepted. Nothing has yet been heard from Mr. Rayner. Of course he should accept. By and by, perhaps, Stockton and Donelson will decline and then there will remain Fillmore and Rayner as the genuine Know Nothing ticket. But at all events, advise Mr. Rayner to accept; something may come out of it yet; and if Donelson should not decline, he may run alone, and go along, as the sailor said, in a gang by himself. Mr. Benton is stumping it in Missouri ostensibly for Buchanan, but as the Bentonites have made up a separate electoral ticket, it follows that Benton's success is just in proportion to the injury done the Presidential ticket. In New York Hards and Softs have united in calling a joint State Convention, and a union electoral ticket will be arranged; that will unite the two divisions of the Democracy for the campaign and secure New York for Buchanan.

As some of your cotemporaries express some anxiety as to the age of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, lest he be not constitutionally qualified in that respect, I take pleasure in advising that he is the youngest man ever chosen for this distinguished post, yet not ineligible either for the want of age or experience. He was thirty-five years of age on the 21st of January last, and will consequently be over thirty-six when required to take the proper oath on the 4th of March next.

MECKLENBURG.

Death of a Miser—Melancholy Case.

Some four weeks ago, there arrived in this city by the western cars, in the extreme of destitution, an old lady who gave her name as Mrs. Catharine Alberty—her age she said was 75 years. She was miserably clad, and was bent by age and want. She had been passed over the road, from Salisbury, free of charge, as an act of charity, and on her arrival here, rented a small back room from a tenant of Mr. John Kane's. She had no visible means of providing herself with the commonest necessaries of life and had not, she said, a penny in the world.

The attention of the neighbors was soon attracted to her and she became at once the recipient of their sympathy and bounty. Her health, however, rapidly declined, and she was gratuitously attended by Dr. W. H. McKee, and pecuniarily assisted, also, by him and others; but on Monday last, at noon, death ended her sufferings.

After her death, in searching among her miserable rags, making arrangements for her interment, a large sum of money and the evidences of other property to a considerable amount were discovered in an old barrel. In two or three filthy bundles was found, in gold and silver, the sum of $2,500; also, amongst her papers, the scrip for 20 shares of stock in the New-Albany railroad—letters relative to her plantation in Kentucky, and a mass of other property both curious and valuable. A small sign-board was also found with the inscription—"Mrs. Catharine Alberty, Indian Doctress." She appears, too, to have added the mystery of of fortune-telling to her profession, but from her feeble health was unable to follow either. She had told some of her neighbors that she was originally from France, which country she left when about two years of age; that she had been raised at Lexington, Ky., but that latterly she had been living in Columbia, S. C., and that in this latter place she had recently been robbed of money to the amount of $2,400. Their appears to be some truth in this last statement, as a letter from the sheriff of that District, had been found, informing her of the arrest of the robbers, and of the probability of her recovering the major portion of the stolen money. A letter, apparently from her husband, has also been found, in which he is spoken of as "Capt. Alberty," but beyond this, no clue is yet obtained to her relatives or friends, if any. Her affairs are not yet all arranged, but they are in the hands of gentlemen who will see them properly attended to.

The deceased appears to have moved in what is termed good society, with, however, but few of the advantages of education. She died in the midst of strangers, in misery and in want—denying herself what was needful for her sustenance—pleading poverty in its most abject form, but with ample means about her for rendering herself and others happy and comfortable. An awful picture, truly, of the withering effects of avarice.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The steamship Asia has arrived, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 17th inst.

There is much excitment respecting American affairs in London Times and the Post demand the recall of Mr. Dallas; but it was not generally supposed that he would be dismissed.

Liverpool and Manchester have issued peace addresses to the people of America, and the feeling of the people is active in favor of peace. The Government, however, talks hostile. Palmerston and Clarendon stated on Friday, in Parliament, that it had not been determined to dismiss Mr. Dallas. Lord John Russell gave notice of a motion of inquiry as to the intention of government with regard to Mr. Dallas, inasmuch as the general feeling of the people was favorable to peace.

The steamship Fulton brought the news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal. The articles in the London Times and Post are studiously offensive on the subject of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and demand the dismissal of Mr. Dallas or the application of force to the United States. The commercial and manufacturing classes however, are filled with anxiety at the terrible consequences of war, and are actively moving to avoid so great a calamity.

At Manchester a peace address to the citizens of the United States received 8,000 signatures in a few hours. In the meantime, several ships of war had been teleg

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Alleghany Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " " Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs " Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " " Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,	12 25
" Alleghany Springs,	8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,	8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,	8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,	28 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 26, 1856. 51—sw3m.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, N. C., April 18th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c., just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY DEMOCRAT.

INDUCEMENT TO CLUBS.

IN ORDER TO PUT THE PRICE OF OUR COUNTRY paper within the reach of every body, we have determined to furnish Clubs with the Semi-Weekly South-Side Democrat, at the following cash rates:

For single copies,	$ 3 00
" five "	13 00
" ten "	25 00
" fifteen "	36 00

The person sending us *fifteen dollars* will be entitled to *five* copies for the subscribers furnished, and an *extra* one for himself.

In addition to this, we propose to send the Semi-Weekly paper to *new* subscribers during the Campaign, say from 1st of June to the 1st of December (6 months) at the following *invariably cash prices:*

For single copies 6 months,	$1 50
" 5 " "	7 50

With an extra copy for the person sending the money.

For 8 copies,	10 00

and a larger number at the same rates.

It is believed that the Semi-Weekly Democrat has the largest country circulation of any paper in the city of Petersburg. We are not content, however, but desire to increase it still further, until every good Democrat in the whole south-side section, shall become enlisted with us in the great cause of Democracy.

The South-Side Democrat has just been clothed in a neat and handsome dress of entirely new type, and it will contain in addition to all the latest foreign and domestic news, a large mass of political facts and *data* for use and reference in the ensuing campaign—a campaign, we venture to say, which promises more interest and excitement than any of its predecessors.

Thankful for past and present encouragement, we respectfully call the attention of the Democracy in this section, particularly, to the liberal inducements held out by this advertisement, and urge them to speedy and energetic action, not only in our behalf, but in furtherance of sound, conservative, patriotic, national Democratic principles.

BANKS & THACKSTON,
Proprietors and Editors.

May 24, 1856. 55—1t.

Engineer's Office, Blue Ridge Railroad,
ANDERSON, S. C., May 16, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at Knoxville, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock, m., on Wednesday, July 16th, 1856, for the GRADATION and MASONRY of thirty miles of the Blue Ridge Railroad, commencing at Knoxville. There are several heavy jobs of Masonry, among them the Masonry for the Bridge over the Holston River, near Knoxville, consisting of seven piers and the abutments.

The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals, and to require the bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution according to contract of the work they may undertake,

Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completing the work, and all other information obtained at the office of the Engineer, on and after the 5th July.

WALTER GWYNN,
Chief Engineer Blue Ridge Railroad.

May 20, 1856. 56—wt16J.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.
W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.
April 16, 1856. 48—

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS NOW PREPARED TO furnish all kinds of machinery in his line, of the very latest and most improved styles to wit; Mill gearing; solid master and skeleton spur wheels and trundles; circular saw mills, complete; thrashing machines from two to eight horse power, also Garlington's late improved patent thrasher; shingle machines; smut machines, warranted equal to any now in use; all kinds of turning plows, subsoil, Thompson's late improved iron plows; all kinds of Tobacco Presses; repairing brass taps; mill screws. Gumming and straightening Circular Saws, &c. He thinks his two horse power machine is superior to anything that has been offered to the public. With fifteen years practical experience, he flatters himself that he is competent to finish his work in the very best workman-like style, and all he asks is a trial to satisfy his customers. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. He will draw drafts or give any instruction that may be needed in putting up any of his machinery.

His address, Milton, N. C.; his foundry and shops, four miles South of that place.

N. B. The price of his smut machine is $75, at the shop; his two horse thrashing maching is worth $135; all other work as low as can be afforded.

J. J. YARBROUGH.

June 5th, 1856. 58—sw6m.

FOR SALE.—THE LARGE DWELLING HOUSE on Hillsboro Street, at present occupied by Wm. White, Esq., together with the large frame building on the same lot, facing Edenton street.

The purchasers will be expected to remove them from the lot as soon as practicable. For terms, &c., enquire of

J. J. LITCHFORD,
Asc. and Com. Merchant, Fayetteville St.

June 5, 1856. 57—swtf.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED AD-MINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all persons indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 25, 1856. 27—tf.

Navy Beef and Pork for 1857.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS, ENDORSED "PROPOSALS for Beef," and "Proposals for Pork," as the case may be, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, the 12th day of July next, for furnishing and delivering, free of all cost and risk to the United States, at the following navy-yards:

	Barrels beef.	*Barrels pork.*
At Charlestown, Mas.	1,400	1,200
At Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,400	1,800
At Gosport, Va.	1,600	1,200
	5,400	4,200

One-half of said beef and pork must be delivered at each of the above-named yards, respectively, by the 1st day of April, 1857; and the remaining half by the 1st day of June, 1857, unless earlier deliveries should be required by the chief of this bureau. Payment to be made within thirty days after delivery.

Bidders must specify their prices separately and distinctly in separate offers for the beef and for the pork, and for each of the places of delivery, covering all expenses and all charges.

The beef must be from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered between the 1st day of November, 1856, and the 1st day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than six hundred pounds, net weight, each. The legs and leg rands of the hind quarters, and the shins and shoulder clods, the shoulders of mutton and ends of sticking pieces, and at least eight pounds from the neck end of each fore-quarter, or the parts marked Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, on the drawing or delineation of the fore and hind quarters of an ox, which will be attached to and form a part of the contract, must be wholly excluded from each barrel, *and the remainder of the carcass, instead of being cut with a cleaver, must be cut through with a saw and knife, to give the meat a square, neat, and smooth appearance, in pieces of not less than eight pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.*

The pork must be packed from corn-fed, well-fattened hogs, slaughtered between the first day of November, 1856, and the first day of January, 1857, and weighing not less than two hundred pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, necks, shoulders, hams, legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard, and all refuse pieces; and must be cut *with a saw and knife*, in pieces weighing not less than six pounds, nor more than twelve pounds, each.

Both the beef and pork must be salted with at least one statute bushel of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West solar, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef must have five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each barrel, exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water as strong as salt will make it, and must be perfectly bright and clear.

Each barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of beef or pork, and no excess of weight in either article will be paid for.

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white oak staves and headings; the staves to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, and the headings not less than three-fourths of an inch thick; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including the iron hoops, with the best white oak or hickory hoops, and each barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one of one and a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of one and an eighth inch in width on each chime, and each to be of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must be of the internal capacity of thirty two gallons.

Each barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and weight; and shall also be brauded on the bung stave with the letter B. or P., as the case may be.

The beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by the chief of this bureau, be inspected by the inspecting officers at the respective navy-yards aforesaid and by some "sworn inspector of salted provisions," who will be selected by the respective commanding officers; but their charges for such inspections must be paid by the respective contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the commandants of the respective navy-yards aforesaid, after inspection, and at their own expense.

Two or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-half the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in additon will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due and faithful performance of the respective contracts, which will on no account be paid until the contracts are complied with in all respects; and is to be forfeited to the United States in the event of failure to complete the deliveries within the prescribed period. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to deliver all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, the contractor will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be recovered from time to time as they accrue. Payment will be made by the United States at the periods above specified, (excepting the twenty per centum to be withheld until the completion of the contract, as before stated,) after the said beef and pork shall have been inspected and received, and bills for the same shall have been presented to the navy agents, respectively, duly approved by the commandants of the respective navy-yards, according to the terms of the contract.

The party of beef to be excluded will be particularly designated in the engraving to be attached to the contract. Persons interested can obtain them on application at this office.

Bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution, which contract must be returned to the bureau within ten days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

A record or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal will be deemed a notification thereof within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the 6th section of the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

This guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United State district judge, United States district attorney, or navy-agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee.

The bidders's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with the Christain names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy, may be rejected at the option of the department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

June 3—law4w.

Office C. F. & D. R. Nav. Company.
PITTSBORO', N. C., May 28, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., of the 1st of July next for the purchase of $100,000 of Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Bonds, endorsed by the State of North Carolina, dated Jan'y 1, 1856, and running twenty years.—The Bonds will have coupons, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable the 1st Monday of January and July, attached. The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids can deposit the amount to the credit of the undersigned in the Bank of the Republic, N. Y., or in either of the Banks at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or Raleigh. Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for C. F. & D. R. N. C. Bonds," to the undersigned at this office. The bids will be opened in the presence of the President and Board of Directors.

HENRY A. LONDON, Treasurer
of the C. F. & D. R. N. Company.

55—swtd.

☞ Raleigh Register, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Herald and Journal will copy.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—WAKE COUNTY.—Peyton A. Atkinson vs. E. L. Ryals and others.

Pursuant to an order made at Spring Term, 1856, of the Court of Equity, for the County of Wake, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County aforesaid, will proceed to sell at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 23d day of June inst., the lands referred to in said cause, to-wit:

Two tracts of land adjoining one another, and lately occupied by Jos. J. Ryals, Esq., and his family, situate lying and being in Wake County, about a mile northeast of the State House.

The said estate is very valuable—has a large and commodious dwelling thereon, and all necessary out-houses. It is the place commonly known as the old Seawell place, and is very near the corporate limits of the City of Raleigh.

Terms of Sale: Four thousand dollars ($4,000) of purchase money is to be paid in cash; a credit will be given for the residue until the 2d day of February, 1857, upon purchasers giving bond with approved sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD, C. & M. E.

June 2, 1856. (Pr. adv. $6.62½.) 56—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—NASH COUNTY.—Conrt of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Jeruta Savage *vs.* Thomas Savage, Counsel Savage, Penny Savage, Elisha H. Savage, Benjamin Savage, William M. Savage, Emily Savage and Harriett Savage.—Petition for Dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Thomas Savage and Counsel Savage are non-residents of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Nashville, on the second Monday of August next, then and there to plead or answer to the petition; or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them, and decree made accordingly.

Witness, William T. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Nashville the 2d Monday of May, A. D., 1856.

W. T. ARRINGTON, *Clerk.*

May 27, 1856. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 1127—w6w.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday the 7th day of July next, at 12 o'clock, M.

J. G. WILLIAMS, *Sec'y.*

June 1st, 1856. 55—

Proposals for Naval Supplies.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
Bureau of Const'n, Equip't, and Repair.
June 2, 1856.

SEALED PROPOSALS TO FURNISH NAVAL Supplies for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1857, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., of the 8th day of July next. These proposals must be endorsed "*Proposals for Naval Supplies, Bureau of Construction,*" &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the commandants of the respective navy-yards, or to the navy agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for such bids. The commandant and navy agent of each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for them.

Offers must be made for the whole of a class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered.

All articles must be of the very best quality, conformable to sample, size, &c; to be delivered in good order and in suitable vessels and packages, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the yards for samples, and a particular description of the articles; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the forms of which are herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent. As additional security, twenty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after its presentation to him.

It is stipulated in the contract that, if default be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned of the quality and at the time and places provided, then, and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States as liquidated damages a sum of money equal to twice the amount of the contract prices therein agreed upon as the price to be paid in case of the actual delivery thereof, which liquidated damages may be recovered or retained from time to time as they accrue from the said parties of the first part or either of them.

Classes Nos. 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8—to be delivered one-fourth part on or before the 15th May, one-fourth part by the 20th July, one-fourth part by the 20th September, and the remainder by the 1st December, 1857. Classes Nos. 3 and 9—the whole by the 15th May, 1857. The remaining classes to be delivered—one fourth part on or before the 1st September next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st December next, one-fourth part on or before the 1st April, and the remainder on or before the 30th June, 1857, comprising at each delivery a due proportion of each article. Class 10, and all following, if additional quantities of any of the articles named therein are demanded, they are to be furnished on like terms and conditio s previous to the expiration of the fiscal year, upon receiving a notice of fifteen days from the bureau, the commandant of the yard, or navy agent.

As the law requires the prepayment of postage, persons desiring the commandant of the yard or the navy agent to send them by mail schedules of such classes as they desire, should enclose in their application postage stamps to insure their transmission, but applications to this bureau for such schedules will not require prepayment.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver at the respective navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of June 2, 1856.

Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at , and the contract forwarded to the navy agent at , or to , for signature and certificate.

(Date) (Signature.)

The schedule which the bidder encloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and —— of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guaranty that, in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, that he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated, execute the contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors { A. B. C. D.

(Date.)
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.

(Signature.)

(Date.)

To be signed by the United States district judge, United States district attorney, collector, or navy agent, and no others.

The following are the classes required at the respective yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 15, white-oak staves and heading. No 16, black spruce. No 18, lignumvitæ. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30, flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

CHARLESTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

No. 1, white oak plank stock logs. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany, maple. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 16, black spruce. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No. 22, spikes, nails. No. 23, lead, zinc, tin. No. 25, hardware. No. 27, paints, oils, &c. No. 28, flax canvas. No. 29, cotton canvas. No. 30, flax and cotton twine. No. 31, glass. No. 32, leather. No, 33, hose. No. 34, brushes. No. 35, bunting and dry goods. No. 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No. 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship chandlery. No 40, stationery. No 41, fire-wood.

BROOKLYN NEW YORK.

No. 1, white-oak plank, stock logs. No. 2, white-oak plank. No. 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No. 4, white-oak keel pieces and rudder stocks. No. 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No. 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No. 9, white-pine mast timber. No. 10, white pine. No. 11, ash, cypress. white-oak boards. No. 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No. 13, locust. No. 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No. 15, white-oak staves and heading. No. 16, black spruce. No. 18, lignumvitæ. No. 20, composition and copper nails. No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather. No 33, hose. No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs. No 2, white-oak plank. No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs. No 7, yellow-pine beams. No. 8, yellow-pine mast and spar timber. No 10, white pine. No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards. No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany. No 13, locust. No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars. No 18, ligumvite. No 20, composition and copper nails. No 21, iron. No 22, spikes, nails. No 23, lead, zinc, tin. No 25, hardware. No 27, paints, oils, &c. No 28, flax canvas. No 29, cotton canvas. No 30 flax and cotton twine. No 31, glass. No 32, leather. No 33 hose. No 35, bunting and dry goods. No 37, pitch, tar, rosin. No 38, tallow, soap, oil. No 39, ship-chandlery.

WASHINGTON, D C

No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, white-oak boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 14, white-ash ours and hickory bars No 21, iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 24, pig iron No 25, hardware No 27, paints oils, &c, No 31, glass No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship chandlery No 48. tank and galley iron No 44, chain iron No 45, ingot copper No46, moulding sand, straw, &c

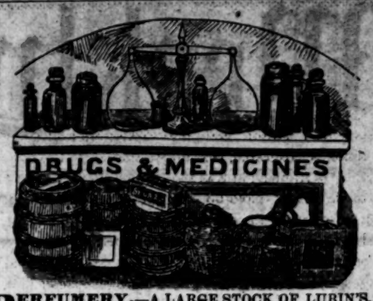
GOSPORT. VIRGINIA

No 1, white-oak plank stock logs No 3, white-oak promiscuous timber. No 6, yellow-pine plank stock logs No 8, yellow-pine mast and spare timber No 10, white pine No 11, ash, cypress, elm boards No 12, black walnut, cherry, mahogany No 13, locust No 14, white-ash oars and hickory bars No 16, black spruce No 18, ligumvite No 20, composition and copper nails No 21 iron No 22, spikes, nails No 23, lead, zinc, tin No 25, hardware No 27, paints, oils, &c No 28 flax canvas No 29, cotton canvas No 30, flax and cotton twine No 31, glass No 32, leather No 33, hose No 34, brushes No 35, bunting and dry goods No 37, pitch, tar, rosin No 38, tallow, soap, oil No 39 ship, chandlery No 40, stationery,

June 4—law4w.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT known as the "Benevolent Society House." For terms apply to Mr. S. YOUNG.

June —, 1856. 58—



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bozin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOP3.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROlina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles. do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City.
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*
CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D. } *Medical*
WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D. } *Board of*
RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Consultation.*
R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.

38—

Bank of the State of North-Carolina.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A QUARTER PER cent. on the capital stock of this bank, has been declared *out of the profits for the last six months*, payable to the stockholders—(less the tax to the State of twenty-five cents on each individual share)—at the principal bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days thereafter.

ALSO—A dividend of five per cent. out of the *surplus profits* has been declared this day, payable, time and places as above.

C. DEWEY, Cash'r.

Raleigh, June 14, 1856. 59—1stMJsw.

NOTICE.—TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO the Robeson jail, on the 3d June, 1856, a negro man, says his name is York, and belongs to Mott Alston, of Georgetown, (or near that place.) Said negro man is about five feet seven inches high; has a long, and from appearances, old sore on his left leg—of a dark complexion, and about twenty-five years of age. The owner will please come forward, prove property, defray expenses, and take the negro away.

REUBEN KING, Sheriff.

Lumberton, June 16, 1856. 59—sw1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—ALL PERSONS indebted to the late firm of Schloss & Brother, closed on the 1st January last, are hereby notified to come forward and settle the same by the 1st of July, or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER.

June 16, 1856. 59—sw3t.

SALE OF VALUABLE STOCK.—ON SATURday, the 28th inst., at the auction store of J. J. Litchford, on Fayetteville street, the undersigned, as trustee, will offer for sale, at public auction,

17,000 shares in the Gardner Hill Mining Company; also 1,450 shares in the Conrad Hill, Gold and Copper company.

Terms: Sixty days.

Q. BUSBEE, Trustee.

Raleigh, June 16, 1856. 60—swtds.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of